

OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA FAST GROWS WORSE

Thousands of Released Prisoners, Mostly German, Increase Menace.

SOLDIERS SEIZE TRAINS

Railway Minister Says Passenger Traffic Must Stop if Foods Are to Move.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Conditions in Russia are becoming more serious every day, and there is no reason to expect any immediate change, according to advice from a number of authentic sources. The economic situation of the former empire is especially critical. In addition, the released prisoners of war constitute an ever increasing menace to the Russian people. Most of them are on their way to Petrograd. There are said to be 40,000 in the capital.

M. Shilapnikov, the Commissioner of Labor, told the Associated Press correspondent in Petrograd to-day that the cause of Russia's plight is universal. "You probably know them as well as I do, and there is no need to explain upon them."

"We are going through the transition period from war to peace," continued the Commissioner of Labor. "This is a most difficult period in better organized countries, and is equally difficult in Russia. The difficulty is aggravated by the fact that neither the Emperor's nor Kerensky's government regulated the industries."

Luxuries Being Limited.

"There was unreasoning of production even in the branch of industry making luxuries of war, there being too much produced of some articles and too little of others. The first measure was taken to cut down the manufacture of other than necessary things and to produce useful articles, those which were most needed as locomotives, cars and automobiles. Thousands of locomotives are badly in need of repair, but there are no shops for that work, as they all have been turned into munition factories. These are being turned back to their original purpose."

Asked to what extent unemployment prevailed in Russia, the Commissioner of Labor replied:

"Of course unemployment is considerable, but it is difficult to give the number of the unemployed. The army demobilization is increasing their number, but only temporarily, as most of the soldiers are returning to the villages, where they will take up the land."

"In a worse plight are the unemployed among the educated, tens of thousands of them. Most of them are looking for work in the working class and do not like physical labor. The Ministry of Industry, for instance, employs 1,500 officials, while at present it has only 300 employed, and the work is better done."

Work Day Is Shortened.

"To solve the unemployment problem we are organizing public works, such as sanitation work, building construction, woodcutting, post digging, etc."

As to the hours of work and the pay of laborers the Labor Commissioner gave these figures:

"The working period is eight hours for physical laborers and six hours for those engaged in office work. The wages are paid by the hour and the office workers receive their pay monthly. The average wage at the Putiloff factory (the munition works) in Petrograd is 100 rubles 40 kopeks an hour. It employs 18,000 persons, the force having been reduced from 32,000 because of lack of fuel, as well as from the partial stoppage of the production of munitions. Most of the factories which closed in December because of the fuel shortage are resuming work."

With regard to the effect of the nationalization of the factories upon production M. Shilapnikov said:

"The effect is most beneficial. It increases production. The nationalized factories are all working at full capacity. The conference of representatives now meeting in Petrograd reports that the productivity of labor there has already increased up to 100 per cent. There is a physiological reason for this. The workers realize that they are working for themselves and for their country, and that they are not exploited for private gain. That is a great stimulus."

"We do not, however, mean to nationalize all the industries right now. We only wish to regulate them and make impossible such things as the capitalists did in selling millions of yards of cloth while the people went naked. We shall not confiscate factories, and we shall even let owners use their own initiative so long as they do not oppose our control and operate in harmony with our general industrial policy."

Heard Stores Confiscated.

The search for food conducted by the Bolshevik authorities in Petrograd disclosed nearly 100,000 pounds of butter which had been hoarded by speculators. The authorities also found 150 carloads of matches, 150,000 gallons of kerosene and large quantities of meat, potatoes, peas, fat and soap. One speculator had 1,000 pairs of children's shoes.

The prices of foodstuffs in Petrograd have fallen temporarily, but owing to the failure of transportation higher prices are expected.

M. Nevali, the new Minister of Communications, addressing the food congress, gave a black picture of the situation and threatened to resign unless armed guards to protect them against wilders, who, he said, were running unrestrained, attacking, robbing and killing. The Minister said passenger traffic must be eliminated indefinitely.

AMERICAN AVIATOR TRIUMPHS IN FIGHT

He Falls German in Battle Above Clouds.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 6.—Two American aviators accompanied by a French aviator on a bombing expedition last night. The Frenchman dropped his bombs and the squadron started on its return trip.

A member of the military police found to-day three little French children, a girl and two boys, wandering along a road. Immediately behind the front line they were being frequently by the enemy and is considered very dangerous. He turned back the children and sent them to their homes in a nearby village.

A studio perfectly equipped for its purpose.

Referring to the action of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of All Russia, in issuing an anathema, the Petrograd correspondent of the Associated Press says the church long ago lost touch of its control over the people, owing to the emperor's government's tendency toward secularism. "For this reason he does not

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Myrtle Avenue and Stephens Street.
At all subway and elevated news stands.

BRIDGE TO FRANCE BY ALLIES CONSENT

All Transatlantic Tonnage Now to Be Directed by Ship Control Board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Acceptance by the Allies of the plan to turn over the direction of all transatlantic tonnage to a ship control committee recently created was announced to-night by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, with the assurance this promises a complete unification of Atlantic shipping operations.

The committee, comprising P. A. S. Franklin, H. H. Raymond, and Sir Connel Gurnie, was named at a conference of Government department heads, shipping interests and representatives of the Allies. Sir Connel was selected to represent on the committee the international chartering conference, contingent on the Allies' acceptance of a plan of allocating tonnage. Word has just been received the allied governments are heartily in favor of the proposal.

Vice-Chairman Stevens of the Shipping Board, who is to go to London, will sit with the chartering conference as the American representative, assisting on the other side in recommendations regarding the distribution of ships from a general pool to be formed. Actual allocation of ships in the pool will be in the hands of the control committee.

"Make a bridge of ships" to France was the message from Gen. Pershing and every man of his command, delivered to the American people to-night by Major Frederick Palmer, chief censor on Gen. Pershing's staff, in an address at the National Press Club.

"Build ships and let every woman and child in the land think ships," said he. "We ought to be wearing little metal ships in our buttonholes. Children ought to play with toy ships. The woman who turns from knitting to encouraging a ship's riveter to do more rivets a day is serving her country. And every time you think ships you are thinking of our men fighting for you in France. Would you have them want for food, for clothes, for ammunition to answer the German fleet?"

"Toward our shipyards for the power they mean during and after the war the German General Staff strains its vision. Build ships and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to France."

Max Breitling Sent to Port.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Max Breitling of New York, arrested here two weeks ago and recently indicted on a charge of conspiracy to destroy ammunition plants and ships, was taken to Fort Sheridan to-day and will be taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for internment. Federal officials announced to-night.

Among to-day's casualties was a Second Lieutenant, killed in action. A member of the military police found to-day three little French children, a girl and two boys, wandering along a road. Immediately behind the front line they were being frequently by the enemy and is considered very dangerous. He turned back the children and sent them to their homes in a nearby village.

The separation of State and church by the Bolshevik Government is explained in a long statement sent abroad by the Bolshevik official news agency. From this it is apparent that all ecclesiastical property has been declared to belong to the people and is to be used for the common weal.

The Bolshevik Commissioners of Public Charity, who have been given control of the church possessions, announced that it is their opinion that this property should be "used solely for the alleviation of the lot of the poor, suffering most from exploitation by capitalist society." Accordingly, the expenditures for the support of the churches and ecclesiastical ceremonies will be suppressed, it is stated.

After March 1 the clergy will receive no salaries from the Government. However, they will receive four weeks salary in advance. Clergymen who remain in their positions and who wish to continue their functions will be employed by the Commissioners of Public Charity and the collective management of the congregations they serve. Ecclesiastical functions and ceremonies may be continued on condition that the clergy accept, as private persons, remuneration from the locality where they officiate.

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BOLO CANNOT SHOW ORIGIN OF MILLIONS

Winces When Prosecutor Says He Will Prove Fortune Was Wages of Treason.

HAD BEEN FAR FROM RICH

Alleged Traitor Poses as a Monte Cristo, Careless of Large Sums.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun, from the London Times.

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PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Bolo case is so complicated any attempt to describe the trial of the alleged French traitor in logical sequence is impossible. One moment the Pasha is talking Venezuela; the next, in patronizing and pitying tones, is giving the court a short lecture on American finance or protesting against the evidence of Von Bernstorff and Von Jagow being believed in preference to his own testimony.

All through the grim questioning, however, there is growing a more insistent demand for precise information as to how Bolo became possessed, in less than two years, of more than 10,000,000 francs, and why he remained, after the outbreak of the war, in continued correspondence with enemies of his country.

What led him to this? He testifies to America the big sums to his credit in the banks of the former country is an other problem of increasing interest. Bolo is never at a loss for a reply. His intimacy with the former Khedive? Why, everybody knew about it. Poincaré, Delcasse, the British Ambassador. If there was anything wrong in it why did not one of them speak?

When, as frequently happens, Bolo has no real reply or when he finds difficulty in explaining differences between his own evidence and that of the witnesses he has a system of asserting that the witnesses are "either liars, like Senator Sturmer," or that "what they testify is part of a deep laid plot on the part of the German authorities to encompass his ruin."

Prates of Wholesale Forgery.

According to him, Von Bernstorff, Von Jagow and especially the German banker Favonated indulged in wholesale forgery in order to obtain their ends. "Come, now, gentlemen," says Bolo, "you cannot really believe the evidence of men who are nothing but small German spies."

His pre-war fortune of 2,000,000 francs was divided between Hamburg and Antwerp, Bolo explained, and was transferred to the "Amirak" bank in 1916 by the Deutsche Bank, and these two millions had borne fruit.

"More than eight millions profit on two in a year?"

Smilingly and persuasively Bolo said: "Yes, I told the bank to invest at par in stocks and you have no idea how they soared. It was a crazy market."

"Have you any record of these two millions you say you had at Antwerp and Hamburg before the war?"

"No, nothing," said Bolo promptly, "and for the very simple reason that when Caliaux started introducing the income tax I said to myself: 'Caliaux, you won't catch me!'"

Then, with a pride he took no pains to conceal, Bolo pointed out that the great expert, even himself, had been able to establish that Bolo spent large sums of money, but had been unable to establish the sources of his income, so clever had Bolo been.

Bolo's smile faded away when M. Moret announced that the prosecution intended to prove his income was nothing but the price of his treason. The first time Bolo appeared abashed was when counsel for the Government, switching from the political case, asked him questions about the sins of his youth, to which Bolo had made passing reference in his recital of yesterday.

Squandered Wife's Fortune.

It is an important part of the outlined prosecution to show that Bolo at the outbreak of the war was far from being a rich man, had lost the fortune his second wife brought him and was casting about for fresh resources. Doyen, the financial expert, asserted Bolo's Comorian ventures brought him no profit, that he had lost 200,000 francs in speculation and had been living at the rate of 40,000 a year. The commission he claims to have made was fantastic, the expert testified.

Once again Bolo was called upon to show any papers he might have tending to prove he had made large sums of money, and once again he explained that he treated more matters of millions with magnificent indifference, as though he were a Monte Cristo, and that as he dealt only with the Government's very biggest institutions he always received his profits in hard cash. He added that international commerce as carried on by the giants evidently is not subject to the rules of ordinary life.

M. Casella, a newspaper writer, testified as to how Bolo Pasha obtained the confidence of Sadik Pasha, chief of the Egyptian Cabinet under Hilmi Pasha, the former Khedive. Sadik Pasha, the witness said, was invited to dinner with many other notables, and at this function Bolo Pasha displayed intimate friendship with Fernand Monier, president of the Paris Court of Appeals, and Louis J. Malvy, formerly French Minister of the Interior.

One of the pet projects of Bolo, the witness said, was to organize a Catholic bank, with the late Marquis Jules della Chiesa, a brother of Pope Benedict, and the ex-Khedive of Egypt at its head, and which was to have for its purpose, he asserted, the drawing together of France and Germany.

Creation of Generalissimo Not Favored by War Council, Officials Say.

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LONDON, Feb. 6.—British officials, both political and military, decline to accept the French interpretation of the work of the interallied conference in Paris, suggesting that there is a veiled purpose to establish unanimity of command by practically if not nominally creating a Generalissimo.

These officials assert positively that the suggested unification of command has not proceeded beyond the measure taken at the Versailles conference. They say the plan is impracticable because in the event of unfortunate results or disaster to the enemy in one country, for the sake of the morale of another country possibly would be regarded as responsible, the sentimental effect would be serious.

The general sentiment here still seems to be to maintain the largest measure of unification possible, but for the commander of each National Army to be entrusted with all the details of carrying his part of the programme. As regards the suggestion repeatedly conveyed from the United States, to the effect that the President in London is that the President never committed himself positively to such a view.

LINKS GERMANY WITH I. W. W.

Secret Instructions Issued in 1915 Are Now Revealed.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Petit Parisien publishes a letter of instructions to German military agents in the United States, dated January 15, 1915, and signed "General Headquarters, Dr. Fischer." The letter directions are given concerning the destruction of property in the United States by explosions and otherwise and the following is added:

"Agents to carry on destructive work can be recruited among the workingmen's unions which have anarchistic tendencies."

GERMANY READY FOR ATTACK ON RUSSIA

Kuhlman and Caernin Expected to Deal Summarily With Trotsky.

MAY AGREE ON POLAND

Hint of Threatening Concentration of Bolshevik Forces on Frontier.

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LONDON, Feb. 6.—There is a possibility that Germany will abandon her programme for a great attack on the western front in favor of a great attack to the east with the object of completing the subjugation of Russia and if possible overthrow the Bolsheviks, hoping less recalcitrant authorities in Petrograd will permit the successful outcome of negotiations for a peace with Russia.

Foreign Ministers Kuhlman and Caernin have returned to Brast-Litovsk with reported instructions to deal summarily with Trotsky. From some sources come reports that the peace parleys at Brast-Litovsk and definitely have ended, but German papers and German despatches reaching here from Amsterdam deny this.

In contradiction to the rumored iron hand methods of the Central Empires is a report to the effect that they are prepared to offer to restore Poland on terms satisfactory to Russia in order to bring about a quick peace. The Berlin correspondent of the *Neueste Nachrichten* of Munich says the prospects of peace with Russia now are considered much more slender than formerly.

From Swiss sources information reaching London says Berlin is considering seriously the abandonment of the peace negotiations. The Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten*, referring to this possibility, says:

"The situation requires to be cleared soon by the conclusion of peace. The taking place of Russia and Bessarabia are not harmonious with the spirit of the armistice." The foregoing may refer to the concentration of German troops made necessary by internal disorders, but which also constitutes a threat that Russia really is prepared to violate the armistice and resume hostilities.

If the negotiations fall there is every reason to believe Germany will resume operations against Russia at once. The Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* says: "Further adjournment of the peace parleys would place us in a good position to settle satisfactorily the relations between the Black provinces and Germany without further delay."

Some Continental diplomatic circles claim to be in receipt of advice showing that the German higher authorities are considering sending an ultimatum to the Bolsheviks insisting upon immediate peace and that in the event of refusal there will be a spring march on Petrograd by German troops which have been concentrated behind the Russian front for this purpose.

Various Government inspired German papers suddenly are assuming a threatening attitude, intimating that military activity against Russia will be necessary shortly unless the Bolsheviks yield. The sudden outcropping of such reports causes much mystification regarding German plans. Inquiry is being made as to whether it is possible that while Germany has been noisily proclaiming a proposed great offensive in the west she did not intend such operations at all, but really had in view the renewal of operations against Russia.

Although Russia's capabilities for defence seem to have been weakened it is not to be discovered that there is serious danger of Bolshevik doctrine infecting the Central Empires, possibly with the most disastrous results, unless the Central Empires adopt a firm and hostile attitude which will render communication with Russia impossible.

Some papers even are discussing whether it will be a safe policy for Germany to adopt strong methods, resulting in the overthrow of the Bolsheviks and the possible substitution of a more efficient regime. Internal conditions in Russia seem complicated beyond understanding.

Results of 49 Weeks of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Losses to British Shipping Alone.

Vessel	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1917	1,422	1,159	1,000	800	600	500	400	300	200	100	50	10,000
1918	1,000	800	600	500	400	300	200	100	50	20	10	6,000
Grand total	2,422	1,959	1,600	1,300	1,000	800	600	400	250	120	60	16,000

Average number of British merchant ships sunk weekly, 31.00
Average number over 1,000 tons sunk weekly, 1.00

Results of 49 Weeks of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Four British Fishing Vessels Also Sent to Bottom.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Admiralty reports fifteen British merchant ships by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these ten were of 1,600 tons or more and were under 1,600 tons. Four fishing vessels also were sunk.

The British losses by mine or submarine last week are approximately the same as the previous week, when nine British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and six of lesser tonnage were destroyed.

HEAVY FIRING ON WEST FRONT.

Holding Parties Also Active at Several Points.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Scattered actions of considerable violence continue to be reported from various sections of the French and Flanders fronts. To-day there was great artillery activity near Harcourt and south of Lens, around Armentieres and Cambrai, and at Fumes, west of Verdun sector. In most cases the guns opened up last night and kept up a steady hammering to-day.

In the Woivre French patrols brought back prisoners. Berlin reports the results of raids in the Argonne and east of Verdun. The British War Office announces the results of raids near Harcourt and Avion.

Berlin announces that seven allied airplanes and one captive balloon were shot down yesterday.

VENICE BOMBARDED AGAIN BY AVIATORS

No Casualties There or in Mestre or Treviso Reported.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Hostile airplanes continue to carry out raids against Venice, Mestre and Treviso. These cities were again bombed last night, according to the official statement from Italian headquarters, but there were no casualties. The text of the official statement reads:

Our patrols showed remarkable activity in capturing prisoners. There has been increased artillery action around the Brenia Narrows and along the Piave.

Lively aerial activity has been displayed along the whole front. Yesterday our own and British bombing squadrons attacked with good effect enemy troops in the vicinity of Primolano and the aviation ground at St. Giacomo di Vepiz. A large fire was caused by our airplanes in the ammunition stores at Saint Sino di Levico.

Five hostile machines were brought down, two by our aviators and three by British aviators.

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